



## An evaluation of indoor and outdoor biological particulate matter

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**Author(s):** Menetrez MY, Foarde KK, Esch RK, Schwartz TD, Dean TR, Hays MD, Cho SH, Betancourt DA, Moore SA  
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### Abstract:

The incidences of allergies, allergic diseases and asthma are increasing world wide. Global climate change is likely to impact plants and animals, as well as microorganisms. The World Health Organization, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change cite increased allergic reactions due to climate change as a growing concern. Monitoring of indoor and ambient particulate matter (PM) and the characterization of the content for biological aerosol concentrations has not been extensively performed. Samples from urban and rural North Carolina (NC), and Denver (CO), were collected and analyzed as the goal of this research. A study of PM(10) (

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### Resource Description

#### Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Indoor Environment

**Air Pollution:** Allergens, Particulate Matter, Other Air Pollution

**Air Pollution (other):** aerosols

#### Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Rural, Urban

#### Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

United States

#### Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Health Outcome Unspecified, Respiratory Effect

**Resource Type:** 

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

**Timescale:** 

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified